Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 49 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, February 7, 1794. [Whole No. 507.]

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&tf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

To be Let on Freight or Charter, or for Sale,

The SHIP

HERCULES,

Samuel Chauncy, Master,

Expected to be ready in a few days to receive a Cargo on board, at Hampton Road, in Virginia; is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to
WHARTON & LEWIS.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

This day is published,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

The following Interesting ADDRESS, From A CITIZEN *of* AMERICA, *to the* CITIZENS *of* EUROPE, *was published in Paris, at the English Press, in October last, and supposed to have been re-printed in London, shortly after.*

UNDERSTANDING that a proposal is intended to be made at the ensuing meeting of the Congress of the United States of America, "to send Commissioners to Europe to confer with the Ministers of all the Neutral Powers, for the purpose of negociating preliminaries of Peace," I address this letter to you on that subject, and on the several matters connected therewith.

In order to discuss this subject through all its circumstances, it will be necessary to take a review of the state of Europe, prior to the French revolution. It will from thence appear, that the powers leagued against France are fighting to attain an object, which, were it possible to be attained, would be injurious to themselves.

This is not an uncommon error in the history of wars and governments, of which the conduct of the English government in the war against America is a striking instance. She commenced that war for the avowed purpose of subjugating America; and after wasting upwards of one hundred millions sterling, and then abandoning the object, she discovered, in the course of three or four years, that the prosperity of England was increased, instead of being diminished, by the independence of America. In short, every circumstance is pregnant with some natural effect, upon which intentions and opinions have no influence; and the political error lies in misjudging what the effect will be. England misjudged it in the American war, and the reasons I shall now offer will shew, that she misjudges it in the present war.—In discussing this subject, I leave out of the question every thing respecting forms and systems of government; for, as all the governments of Europe differ from each other, there is no reason that the government of France should not differ from the rest.

OF THE STATE OF EUROPE PRIOR TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The clamours continually raised in all the countries of Europe were, that the family of the Bourbons was become too powerful; that the intrigues of the court of France endangered the peace of Europe. Austria saw with a jealous eye the connection of France with Prussia; and Prussia, in her turn, became jealous of the connection of France with Austria; England had wasted millions unsuccessfully in attempting to prevent the family compact with Spain; Russia disliked the alliance between France and Turkey: And Turkey became apprehensive of the inclination of France towards an alliance with Russia. Sometimes the quadruple alliance alarmed some of the powers, and at other times a contrary system alarmed others, and in all those cases the charge was always made against the intrigues of the Bourbons.

Admitting those matters to be true, the only thing that could have quieted the apprehensions of those powers with respect to the interference of France, would have been her entire NEUTRALITY in Europe; but this was impossible to be obtained, or if obtained was impossible to be secured, because the genius of her government was repugnant to all such restrictions.

It now happens that by entirely changing the genius of her government, which France has done for herself, this neutrality, which neither wars could accomplish nor treaties secure, arises naturally of itself, and becomes the ground upon which the war should terminate. It is the thing that approaches the nearest of all others to what ought to be the political views of all the European powers; and there is nothing that can so effectually secure this neutrality, as that the genius of the French government should be different from the rest of Europe.

But if their object is to restore the Bourbons and monarchy together, they will unavoidably restore with it all the evils of which they have complained; and the first question of discord will be, whose ally is that monarchy to be?

Will England agree to the restoration of the family compact, against which she has been fighting and scheming ever since it existed? Will Prussia agree to restore the alliance between France and Austria, or will Austria agree to restore the former connection between France and Prussia, formed on purpose to oppose herself; or will Spain or Russia, or any of the maritime powers, agree that France and her should be allied to England? In fine, will any of the powers agree to strengthen the hands of the other against itself? Yet all these cases involve themselves in the original question of the restoration of the Bourbons; and on the other hand, all of them disappear by the neutrality of France.

If their object is not to restore the Bourbons, it must be the impracticable project of a partition of the country. The Bourbons will then be out of the question, or, more properly speaking, they will be put in a worse condition; for as the preservation of the Bourbons made a part of the first object, the extirpation of them makes a part of the second. Their pretended friends will then become interested in their destruction, because it is favourable to the purpose of partition, that none of the nominal laimants should be left in existence.

But however the project of a partition may at first blind the eyes of the confederacy, or however each of them may hope to outwit the other in the progress or in the end, the embarrassments that will arise are insurmountable. But were even the object attainable, it would not be of that general advantage to the parties, as the neutrality of France, which costs them nothing; and to obtain which they would formerly have gone to war.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE, AND THE CONFEDERACY.

In the first place, the confederacy is not of that kind that forms itself originally by concert and consent. It has been forced together by chance. An heterogeneous mass, held only by the accident of the moment, and the instant that accident ceases to operate, the parties will retire to their former rivalships.

I will now, independently of the impracticability of a partition project, trace out some of the embarrassments that will arise among the confederated parties: for it is contrary to the interest of a majority of them that such a project should succeed.

To understand this part of the subject, it is necessary, in the first place, to cast an eye over the map of Europe, and observe the geographical situation of the several parts of the confederacy; for however strongly the passionate politics of the moment may operate, the politics that arise from geographical situation are the most certain, and will in all cases finally prevail,

The world has been long amused with what is called the "*balance of power.*" But it is not upon armies only that this balance depends. Armies have but a small circle of action. Their progress is slow and limited. But when we take maritime power into the calculation, the scale extends universally. It comprehends all the interests connected with commerce.

The two great maritime powers are England and France. Destroy either of those, and the balance of naval power is destroyed. The whole world of commerce that passes on the ocean would then lie at the mercy of the other. And the ports of any nation in Europe might be blocked up.

The geographical situation of those two maritime powers comes next under consideration. Each of them occupies one entire side of the channel, from the straits of Dover and Calais to the opening into the Atlantic. The commerce of all the northern nations, from Holland to Russia, must pass the straits of Dover and Calais, and along the Channel, to arrive at the Atlantic.

This being the case, the systematicical politics of all the nations, northward of the straits of Dover and Calais, can be ascertained from their geographical situation; for it is necessary to the safety of their commerce that the two sides of the channel, either in whole or in part, should not be in possession either of England or of France. While one nation possesses the whole of one side, and the other nation the other side, the northern nations cannot help seeing that in any situation of things their commerce will always find protection on one side or the other. It may sometimes be that of England, and sometimes that of France.

Again, while the English navy continues in its present condition, it is necessary that another navy should exist to controul the universal sway the former would otherwise have over the commerce of all nations. France is the only nation in Europe where this balance can be placed. The navies of the North, were they sufficiently powerful, could not be sufficiently operative. They are blocked up by the ice six months in the year. Spain lies too remote; besides which, it is only for the sake of her American mines that she keeps up a navy.

Applying these cases to the project of a partition of France, it will appear, that the project involves with it a DESTRUCTION OF THE BALANCE OF MARITIME POWER; because it is only by keeping France entire and indivisible that the balance can be kept up. This is a case that at first sight lies remote and almost hidden. But it interests all the maritime and commercial nations of Europe in as great a degree as any case that has ever come before them—In short, it is with war as it is with law. In law, the first merits of the case become lost in the multiplicity of arguments; and in war they become lost in the variety of events. New objects arise that take the lead of all that went before, and every thing assumes a new aspect. This was the case in the last great confederacy, in what is called the succession war, and most probably will be the case in the present.

I have now thrown together such thoughts as occurred to me on the several subjects connected with the confederacy against France, and interwoven with the interest of the neutral powers. Should a conference of the neutral powers take place, these observations will, at least, serve to ge-

nerate others. The whole matter will then undergo a more extenſive inveſtigation than it is in my power to give; and the evils attending upon either of the projects, that of reſtoring the Bourbons, or of attempting a partition of France, will have the calm opportunity of being fully diſcuſſed.

On the part of England, it is very extraordinary that ſhe ſhould have engaged in a former confederacy, and a long and expenſive war, to *prevent* the family compact, and now engage in another confederacy to *preſerve* it. And on the part of the other powers, it is as inconſiſtent that they ſhould engage in a partition project, which, could it be executed, would immediately deſtroy the balance of maritime power in Europe, and would probably produce a ſecond war, to remedy the political errors of the firſt.

A Citizen of the United States of America.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.
January 23.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Giles's ſpeech concluded.

Nothing can be more degrading and inſulting to the United States, than the temporary ſuſpenſions of the prohibitory reſtrictions. Behold a hungry colonial præfect, at leaſt a præfect, anticipating hunger, declaring by proclamation to the citizens of the United States, that if they will furniſh him with food within a certain given limited time, he will vouchſafe to eat it; and behold the citizens of the United States eagerly catching at this ſingular act of condeſcenſion.

Although it has been contended that our commerce with Great Britain is upon a footing not to be complained of, it has been conceded, that our navigation labors under undue reſtrictions. A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, (Mr. Goodhue) who is remarkable for the perſpicuity and definiteneſs of his ideas ſeems to have had rather looſe conceptions upon this ſubject. That gentleman remarked, and it has been repeated, that he was in favor of an encreaſe of tonnage upon all foreign veſſels, without diſcrimination. His motive was the protection of our own ſhipping. His objection to the diſcrimination, was the competition of France. The gentleman remarked at the ſame time, that in caſe high duties ſhould be impoſed upon Britiſh manufactures, France in the preſent ſtate of things, was diſqualified from ſupplying us. If the gentleman really has the protection of our ſhipping, as well as the manufactures at heart, by extending his reflections a little further, he would have found a conſolation in this truth.

That the ſame cauſe which at preſent diſqualifies France from ſupplying us with manufactures, would diſqualify her from any dangerous competition with our ſhipping; but can it be deemed a ſerious and varied objection to the propoſitions, that France may ultimately participate in the advantages? Is this a proper ground for refuſing to our ſhipping and manufactures, a preſent, as well as a permanent encouragement? The ſame gentleman remarked that the encreaſed duties would operate as a tax upon our conſtituents; if this ſhould be one effect, it ought not to afford an objection. If they be productive, it will encreaſe the ability of the treaſury, and it is known that an encreaſe of revenue is anticipated. This objection does not however comport with another, which has been indefinitely mentioned by ſeveral gentleman: but has been reduced to more definiteneſs by a gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Forreſt). He aſſerted that three-fourths of our revenue will be affected by the propoſitions on the table.

This is an important conſideration, and merits examination: He declared that no gentleman was more diſpoſed than himſelf to vote for that portion of revenue, which ſhould be deemed eſſential to the proper and neceſſary energy of the government; he thought this part of the ſubject had been ſuperficially examined; he admitted, the revenue may ultimately be leſſened, but it will not be loſt. There is no certainty that it will be leſſened. From his view of the propoſitions, and the manner in which the blanks will probably be filled, he was of opinion, that the revenue would for ſome time be augmented by carrying the propoſitions into effect.

This would continue to be the caſe, until the increaſe of duties ſhould ſo far diminiſh importations, as to counter-balance the difference between the exiſting duties, and thoſe propoſed to be laid.

If the operation of the propoſitions ſhould diminiſh the importation of luxuries, ſo far he thought it would increaſe the ability of the United States to pay revenue; and he did not conceive the particular mode of drawing revenue, was at all important to the United States. But if this argument of revenue be concluſive, at what time will it ceaſe to operate with the ſame force, that it now does? If gentlemen have anticipated the glorious period, divulge the pleaſing ſecret, when the nation may make an exertion for the reſtoration of violated rights without alarms to revenue!!

It has been emphatically remarked by a gentleman from New Jerſey, (Mr. Clark) who has had great experience in American affairs, that this was not the language of America, at the time of the non-importation aſſociations! This was not the language of America, at the time of the declaration of Independence. Whence then this change of American ſentiment? Has America leſs ability than ſhe then had? Is ſhe leſs prepared for a national trial, than ſhe then was? This cannot be pretended. There has been, it is true, one great change in her political ſituation. America has now a funded debt; ſhe had no funded debt at thoſe glorious epochs—May not this change of ſentiment, therefore, be looked for, in her change of ſituation in this reſpect? May it not be looked for, in the imimitative, ſympathetic organization of our funds with the Britiſh funds? May it not be looked for, in the indiſcriminate participations of citizens and foreigners in the emoluments of the funds! May it not be looked for, in the wiſhes of ſome, to aſſimulate the government of the United States, to that of Great Britain? Or at leaſt, in wiſhes for a more intimate connection?

If theſe cauſes exiſt, it is not difficult to find the ſource of the national debility. It is not difficult to ſee, that the intereſts of the few, who receive and diſburſe the public contributions are more reſpected, than the intereſts of the great majority of the ſociety who furniſh the contributions. It is not difficult to ſee that the government, inſtead of legiſlating for a few millions, is legiſlating for a few thouſands, and that the ſacredneſs of their rights, is the great obſtacle to a great national exertion.

Mr. G. remarked, that political conſiderations in his opinion, combined in recommending the propoſitions at the preſent moment. The European war, the delicate criſis of the war, afforded in his mind, ſtrong inducements to the meaſure. Theſe conſiderations had been urged with a view to an oppoſite effect; but he would aſk, what time would be choſen by a wiſe nation comparatively weak, to addreſs herſelf to an unjuſt nation, comparatively ſtrong, for a reſtoration of violated rights? Would it not be, when the ſtrong nation ſhould be ſo engaged, as to be incapable of exerting her whole undivided force in the reſiſtance? This is the caſe with Great Britain at preſent: For whatever may be the ultimate event of the preſent European conteſt, the ſubjugation of France, will require *at leaſt*, another campaign. Here he thought the tart adage, quoted by ſome gentleman, fitted the ſubject much better than that part of it to which it had been applied. No friendſhip in trade. The United States only demanded a reſtoration of violated rights. Great Britain has committed the violation. It was unneceſſary to recapitulate the aggreſſions of Great Britain, upon the national rights of the United States. He could not help repeating one circumſtance: her ſubjecting American veſſels to ſeizure and ſearch, and exempting thoſe of Sweden and Denmark. This evidenced a peculiar enmity levelled at the United States. He mentioned this circumſtance, for another reaſon. It ſhould be recollected, that ſome unauthorized attempts were made upon the veſſels of Sweden and Denmark, and that firm and manly anſwers produced conceſſions. As the only neutral nations except the United States, they have ſet an example, which ought be imitated; for notwithſtanding the trivial weight of the United States, in the ſcale of European affairs as has been ſuggeſted, he believed that Great Britain would prefer a war with both thoſe nations, to a war with the United States.

The recent example of Sweden and Denmark, proves that the Britiſh cabinet are as ſenſible of the advantages of conceſſion, in ſome caſes, as they were inſenſible in other caſes, of the diſhonor of committing depredations on the rights of other nations.

Mr. G. thought another conſideration of the moment, extremely important.—The injuries and inſults of Great Britain, repeated and continued, have excited ſuch an impulſe in the public mind, that the whole people would feelingly ſecond any deciſive meaſures, which the government might adopt, for reſtoring the honor of the nation; and if a national trial ſhould be the reſult of the propoſitions, it would from that cauſe, be commenced under the moſt pleaſing, and promiſing auſpices.—Several gentlemen oppoſed to the reſolutions, have declared their reſentment againſt Britain, and profeſſed themſelves for energetic meaſures, to reſtore the honor of the nation. He wiſhed the gentlemen would ſpecify their propoſitions, and bring them before the committee: he thought it would be a much better evidence of their diſpoſitions, than objecting to the preſent propoſitions without offering a ſubſtitute. He declared that he was not ſo much wedded to the preſent propoſitions, as not to be willing to conſider any others, which might be better calculated to produce the intended effect. A gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Lee) who informed the committee, that he was not ſent here to indulge his reſentments, profeſſed at the ſame time the moſt violent reſentment againſt the cabinet of Great Britain; while he pronounced an eulogy upon the Britiſh people.—If the people would adopt the gentleman's idea, and ſeparate themſelves fom the cabinet, he might be juſtified in his diſtinction. The propoſition in that caſe, would be levelled againſt the cabinet, and not againſt the people: In that event, both his reſentment and attachments might be indulged. But if the gentleman would recollect, that the diſpoſition of the people, towards the United States, is communicated only thro' the cabinet; that they ſupport the cabinet—that the cabinet is the organ of their will, he will find that his diſtinction is wholly without foundation.

We have been admoniſhed, of the propriety of baniſhing feeling, and reſorting to judgment. A nation being compoſed of the aggregate of individuals, he believed poſſeſſed the ſome feelings, and he doubted the truth of the philoſophy, which adviſed us to baniſh an eſſential ingredient of human nature. Feeling and judgment, ought to perform their reſpective offices; feeling ſhould ſtimulate our actions; judgment ſhould direct the wiſeſt means, for its gratification; patience is an admirable beaſt of burthen; but not of enterpriſe; it bears misfortunes well; but was never calculated to reſiſt oppreſſions. The United States have been injured and inſulted. Inſtead therefore of patience and forbearance—wiſdom, caution herſelf, would preſcribe boldneſs, enterpriſe, energy, firmneſs. America, has therefore purſued this conduct, and experience has proved, that it is not unwiſe. He believed that Great Britain, calculated upon her own influence, and a want of concert in our counſels; now was the time to convince the world, that injury from abroad produced concert at home.—This conduct had therefore characterized America: he hoped it would always continue to characterize America.

(Debate to be continued.)

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wedneſday, February 5.

Mr. Evans called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of the impeachment againſt the Comptroller-General, now pending before the Senate. He obſerved, that Mr. Nicholſon had given an anſwer to the Senate, pleading not guilty to the charges comprehended in the articles of impeachment; it conſequently now reſts with the Houſe of Repreſentatives to reply to the ſaid anſwer of Mr. Nicholſon. Mr. Evans therefore moved that the following reſolution be agreed to—viz.

"Reſolved, That the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, proſecutors on behalf of themſelves and the people of Pennſylvania, againſt John Nicholſon, Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth, reply to the anſwer of the ſaid John Nicholſon, and aver that the charge of high miſdemeanor againſt him the ſaid John Nicholſon is true, and the ſaid John Nicholſon is guilty of all and every the matters and things contained in the articles of impeachment by them exhibited againſt him in the manner and form as they are therein charged; and this the ſaid Houſe of Repreſentatives are ready to prove againſt him at ſuch convenient time and place as the Senate ſhall appoint for that purpoſe."

The reſolution was accordingly adopted, and a committee appointed to carry it to the Senate.

Mr. M'Lene from the committee on the ſubject of the ſeveral petitions in regard to the revival of the laws againſt vice and immorality, brought in two reports—viz. One of them on the petition of the Seventh Day Baptiſts, that the prayer thereof cannot be granted. The other,

"That the act for prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming, and to reſtrain diſorderly ſports and diſſipation, paſſed the 25th day of Sept. 1786, ought to be continued in force, with amendments and alterations.

"Sect. 1. To be altered to ſuit the preſent conſtitution.

"Sect. 2. Continued.

"Sect. 3. The exception in favor of ſtage coaches and waggons to be ſtruck out.

"Sect. 4. To remain without any alteration.

"Sect. 5. Impriſonment for drunkenneſs to be altered from 36 to 24 hours.

"Sect. 6. Judges of common pleas inſtead of juſtices of the common pleas, and to include mayor and aldermen of the city.

"S. 7. Complaint to be made within 72 inſtead of 48 hours.

"S. 8. The penalty on cock-fighting to be 200 dollars inſtead of 5l. and to be confined to perſons fighting the cocks or betting, and not thoſe that may be aſſembled.

"Bullet playing in any place for money, or on any public highway without any bet, two dollars.

"Horſe racing for money or other valuable thing, fine to be 5l.—and the juſtices of the peace to have juriſdiction.

"Gaming for money at cards, dice, billiards, bowle, ſhovel board, or any game of hazard or addreſs, two dollars—juſtices of the peace, mayor, aldermen, &c. to have cognizance.

"S. 9 & 10. To remain as they are, only juſtices of the peace, &c. to have cognizance.

"S. 11 & 12. To ſtand, with the alteration of the fine from 50l. to 10l. and juſtices of the peace to have cognizance.

"S. 13, 14 & 15. To remain as at preſent.

"S. 17 to be 16. [N. B. Sect. 16 was repealed in 1791. It was againſt the theatre, and is not to be renewed.]

"S. 18 to be 19, and the recommendation for tavern licences to be made to the Governor.

"S. 19 to be 18. One half of the fines impoſed for a breach of the laws to be allowed to the proſecutor, the other half to the poor of the ward or townſhip where the offence is committed.

"S. 20 to be 19 and remains as it is.

"S. 21. Struck out.

"Therefore the following reſolution is ſubmitted, viz. That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeably to the foregoing principles."

Order of the Day.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for dividing the ſtate into diſtricts, for electing repreſentatives in Congreſs.

A queſtion was taken on a motion which had been debated yeſterday, for poſtponing the preſent conſideration of the bill, for the purpoſe of taking up a reſolution for a ſubſtitute, which propoſed another mode of election, for throwing the whole ſtate into one diſtrict. The poſtponement was negatived, ayes, 20, noes 44, ſo that the original plan of dividing into twelve diſtricts, recurring, it was conſiderably debated, and ſeveral amendments propoſed.

The report was finally adopted, and committed for a bill.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled.

The Memorial and petition of the Delegates from the ſeveral Societies formed in different parts of the United States, for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, in Convention aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the firſt day of January, 1794.

Reſpectfully ſhew,

THAT your memorialiſts, having been appointed, by various Societies, in different parts of the Union, for the benevolent purpoſe of endeavouring to alleviate or ſuppreſs ſome of the miſeries of their fellow-creatures, deem it

their duty to approach the Congress of the United States with a respectful representation of certain evils,—the unauthorised acts of a few, but injurious to the interest and reputation of all.

America, dignified by being the first in modern times, to assert and defend the equal rights of man, suffers her fame to be tarnished, and her example to be weakened, by a cruel commerce, carried on from some of her ports, for the supply of foreign nations with African slaves.

To enumerate the horrors incident to this inhuman traffic, of which all the worst passions of mankind form the principal materials, would be unnecessary when we offer to prove its existence.

Nor is it requisite to consume much of your valuable time in the endeavour to prove it a national injury.

While it exposes the lives and the morals of our seamen to peculiar danger, it renders all complaints of retaliation unjust; for those who deprive others of their liberty, for the benefit of foreign countries, cannot reasonably murmur, if by other foreign nations, they are deprived of their own.

True it is, that the captivity at Algiers is not without a hope, and that the slavery of the West-Indies terminates only with existence; but, in proportion as that to which we are accessary is more severe, the duty of desisting from it becomes more urgent.

Your memorialists observe, and mention with pleasure, that this venal cruelty is at present confined to a few ports, and a few persons. Hence it becomes more easy to destroy a degrading exception from the general dignity of our commerce, and to restore our citizens to their former fame, of preferring the spirit of freedom to the delusions of interest.

An additional reason for the legislative interference, now requested, arises from the natural consequence of the facts already suggested.

Foreigners, seduced by the example, and believing that they may commit without reproach, what American citizens commit with impunity, avail themselves of our ports to fit out their vessels for the same traffic. Thus we become the accomplices of their offences, and partake of the guilt without the miserable consolation of sharing its profits.

Your memorialists therefore, trusting that a compliance with their request, will not exceed the constitutional powers of Congress, nor injure the interests or disturb the tranquility of any part of the Union, respectfully pray, that a law may be passed, prohibiting the traffic carried on by citizens of the United States for the supply of slaves to foreign nations, and preventing foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave trade in the ports of the United States.

By order of the Convention,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *President.*
JOHN M'CREE, *Sec'ry.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from French Papers, brought by the French Corvette, the Brutus, from Brest, and the ship Patowmack Planter, Capt. Dorset, from Bourdeaux, arrived at Norfolk.

PARIS, November 1.

The Revolutionary Tribunal finished the grand process, which attracted the attention of France and Europe. Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardy, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardieu, Mainvelle, Antiboul, Vigie, and Lecaze, have been convicted of having been in conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, against the liberty and security of the French people. They were condemned to death. This judgment, which ought to spread terror, and make tyrants and slaves tremble, was executed this day upon La Place de la Revolution. Valaze stabbed himself after hearing his sentence; his body was sent privately in a cart to the place of execution, and buried with the others.

This ceremony took place at 1 o'clock the same day, and the greatest part shewed courage and firmness. The execution lasted three quarters of an hour.

All the news from London agree in their accounts of a general fermentation in England; they can publish nothing but under restrictions; their manufactories are stopped, no person pays, nor is paid; at the same time the body of idle mechanics increases; pressing and enlisting is exercised with unheard-of violence, and does not appease the hungry multitude. To calm the minds of the people, their government ought to boast of some success; but they have nothing but defeats and losses to tell. Gardner repulsed—the duke of York beaten—lord Hood covered with the odium of unnecessary cruelty—Pitt, accused of all crimes, denounced by Justice and the National Convention to the whole universe—Grenville quite ashamed of having suffered the dismemberment of Poland; of having alienated the Americans, and lost forever the trade with France—Dundas, the English *Levrilliere*, is tired of signing *Lettres de Cachet*. With what countenance shall this group of foxes and tygers, when taken by snare, appear before the English people? And notwithstanding a demand of 12 millions sterling is about to be made for the continuance of this execrable war, if opposition is not descended to a phantom, it must arouse the whole nation to the assistance of its minority; and that minority must increase the moment John Bull shews his teeth. It appears that these reflections have struck the ministers themselves; now many of them, dreading the tempest that is rising, hope to gain a shelter—Richmond is retired—Grenville and Dundas are preparing themselves for an amnesty, by an appropos dismission; but Pitt, in acting the Jesuit, and King George in exclaiming *What! What! What! &c, &c.* are approaching with an irresistable current, to the last judgment of the people, and to the Revolutionary Guillotine.

November 7. The criminals condemned yesterday were five in number, viz. Pierre Gondier, Nicholas Laroque, Jean Lepage, Anne, Pierre Costard, and Louis Philippe Egalite, ci-devant Duke of Orleans. The crime imputed to the latter was being the author and accomplice of a conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, the liberty and security of the French people. Philip d'Orleans was condemned between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and was taken from the Concergerie, with four others, and placed in a cart at half past four, to be transported to the place of execution. The populace as they went along, shouted in plaudits *"perish traitors and tyrants, live the Republic!"* At forty minutes past five, the cart arrived at the Place de la Revolution, and the head of Philippe fell the first.

Edmund Burke is raised to the rank of an Irish Peer, under the title of Lord Connought.

UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 30.

Copy of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, to their correspondent in this town, dated Nov. 17, 1793.

"We advise you that the new American ship Nabby, James Kennedy, master, owned by Mr. Peter Bryson, of Wiscasset, Massachusetts, sprung a leak on the 25th of October, in lat. 55. long. 16. bound to Rappahannock, for your address, and immediately sunk. The crew (all but one man saved) 20 in number.

"There is no telling what ships to send to your country; they are giving 12 per cent premium on American ships from London to the States.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.

Friday the 24th inst. arrived at Norfolk, the frigate Le Normande, of 22 twenty-four pounders, belonging to the Republic of France; on her arrival she saluted the Old Fort with a discharge of 15 guns: soon after the artillery company of this town turned out with two brass pieces, and marched to Maxwell's point, where they returned the salute with the addition of three huzzas, which was answered by the frigate: From the point they marched to the house of Mr. Oster, Vice-Consul for the French Republic, and saluted him with a discharge of cannon, from thence they proceeded to the Eagle Tavern, and, in company of a few French Republicans partook of some refreshment and after wishing every joy on the occasion, retired to their respective homes.

By a gentleman arrived in town from Norfolk, we are informed that the Ambuscade was lying in Hampton roads on Sunday last, in good order, and that the men were in high spirits.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

SUABILITY OF STATES.

Every sovereign state is a corporation and a *moral person*, as capable of *right* and *wrong* as any individual of mankind. There is this difference however between them, that *bodies politic* have less *consciousness* of guilt for violating the moral law than natural persons. The reason is obvious; a state is composed of numbers, and wherever an injury is done by a multitude, the *responsibility is divided.* Every man really deserves a share of blame; yet every man can shift off a great portion of it upon others. Hence a *public body* never feels *guilt*, though every individual will separately disapprove of the measure which does the injury. This circumstance strongly enforces the necessity of some provision for *compelling* justice from such public bodies. An individual has *conscience, honor, reputation* to spur him to fulfil his duties; a state has very little of either; and in proportion as the influence of these principles is less in a *body politic*, than in *natural persons*, it becomes necessary to substitute a compulsory process. The law is not made for the *good;* were every man at all times influenced by pure motives, law would cease to be necessary. Just so of public bodies. Were motives of *strict justice* always to influence public public bodies, more efficient provision would never be necessary to procure from them perfect right. But admit the possibility that, in a legislature, just claims may be frittered away, or rejected, and the necessity and propriety of compulsory provision for obtaining justice, must also be admitted.

Besides, these same moral persons, or states, all claim and exercise the right of compelling individuals to render justice. Why should not the right be *mutual?* Is that man *legally free*, who can be *forced* to pay the last penny he owes to a state; while the state may owe him a fortune, and he cannot compel the payment of a shilling? Is it not recognized unequivocally as a general principle of common law, that *right* and *remedy* are *reciprocal*—and that wherever there exists a *right*, the law furnishes a *remedy;** But is not the doctrine *that suits cannot be sustained against states*, a direct and flagrant violation of this excellent maxim of common law and commutative justice! And is not a *discretionary power* to do justice or not at pleasure, more particularly *dangerous* in large popular bodies, where responsibility is divided and reduced to nothing! Let calm reason, conscience and the religion of christians determine these important questions.

* *See the doctrine in Salkeld's reports. The writer not having the books before him, cannot refer to the Case.*

PHILADELPHIA,
FEBRUARY 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-England to his friend in this city.

"Some time has elapsed since I had the pleasure of hearing from you; I am much pleased with the memorial of the Friends' Society and the address of the worthy Clergy of your City to the Legislature of your State, on the subject of revising the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, and for enforcing a due observance of the Lord's Day. It was certainly exhibiting a very seasonable testimony against the prevailing irreligious spirit of the times—"a Land of Levity" says an excellent writer, "is a Land of Guilt." What, alas then, is a Land abounding in Profaneness and Impiety—and at the very instant when the Supreme Ruler of the World is withdrawing his chastening rod, contending for Theatrical and other amusements, which are evidently calculated to please a corrupt and vitiated mind, and are emphatically characteristic of those who are "Lovers of Pleasure, more than Lovers of God."—I most heartily wish success to the laudable efforts of those who nobly appear to stem the torrent of fashionable vices, more dangerous to morals, because less suspected than flagrant crimes, tho' history and observation concur to evince that the latter are frequently the offspring of the former.

"Before you receive this, I expect that an important and united exertion will be made by petitioning Congress to effect an Abolition of that disgrace to our country—the African Slave Trade. If it were not for those *strange extremes* which often meet in the same character, I should suppose that the recent information respecting the Piratical Corsairs of Algiers, would entirely supercede the necessity of any reasoning to demonstrate the worse than abominable iniquity of enslaving our fellow-men. I hope that the Legislature of the Union will not be backward in explicitly enacting such laws as will effectually check the system of rapine, fraud, robbery, devastation and murder which constitute the trade Do, my dear sir, acquaint me of appearances and prospects—I am certain no pains will be declined to effect the object: I consider it as a grand appeal in which all the strength of our Societies will be conjointly applied.—O! that the cause of Justice and Humanity may prevail and triumph!"

The Algerine business was again under consideration in the House of Representatives this day—but no decision took place.

The Case which has been depending for several days before *the Supreme Court of the United States*, in which the *State of Georgia* was petitioner in Chancery, and ——— and others Respondents, was this day, decided by a Special Jury in favor of the Respondents.

FROM THE AMERICAN STAR.

A French paper, published in this city.

PARIS,

Nov. 5. The female citizen Mirabeau, mother of the two famous brothers of the same name, was arrested the day before yesterday, and committed to prison.

The female citizen Olympia Gourges, has been guillotined, notwithstanding her pleading pregnancy.

The bloody spectacle of the guillotine seems to enrage the people. On the same day when Valaze stabbed himself, a national light-horseman, condemned to die, flung himself over the balustrades of the revolutionary tribunal, and would infallibly have stabbed the judge, had he not been disarmed.

The mulattoe Raymond, chief agent of Brissot in the destruction of the whites of St. Domingo, has been guillotined in Paris, at the Place de la Revolution.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

Letters by the ship Liberty, from Madeira, inform us of the arrival, at that island, of a very large British fleet, commanded by Sir John Jervis, K. B. consisting of 8 line of battle ships, a number of frigates, transports, and storeships; on board of which were embarked 13,000 land forces, to be employed under Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. against the French islands in the West Indies. The whole fleet sailed from Madeira, on the 22d of Dec. their destination supposed to be Barbadoes, which is the appointed rendezvous.

This squadron and convoy had avoided falling in with one from Brest, consisting of eight French line of battle-ships, and 6 frigates, sent from that port for the purpose of intercepting the British, and subverting the important object of an armament much superior to any that has acted in the West India seas during the present war.—The abovementioned French fleet had fallen in with the British of 22 sail of the line, under Lord Howe, 90 leagues from the land: a rapid chace immediately commenced—One 40 gun frigate and 3 French vessels of inferior size had been already captured by the British.

Lord Rawdon, with 13,000 British troops had sailed for France, to join the Royalists in the department of La Vendee.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ship Fame,	Eldridge,	Ferrol,	52 days
Sussex,	Atkins,	Havre de Grace	
Morning Star,	Campbell,	Ostend,	90
Brig Dolphin,	Nickells,	Havanna	30
Maria,	Weeks,	Boston	35
Sch't Friendship,	Glover,	Martinique	30
Sloop Hannah,	Culver,	Havre de Grace	72
Lively,	Moore,	Madeira	75
Sally,	Brown,	Porto Rico	26

A sloop from New York, is arrived at Marcus Hook.

The ship Fame, Capt. Eldridge, sailed from Ferrol, on the 21st Nov. in company with the ship Atlantic of Baltimore, Capt. Wilson, who arrived at Ferrol the 13th October.

The ship Diligence, Capt. O'Neil, from New-York, arrived there the 27th, after a passage of 51 days.

The snow Harriet, Capt. Holland, arrived the 4th Nov. in 48 days from Philadelphia.

The brig Industry of Salem, arrived the 29th Oct. from Baltimore, was taking in ballast on the 21st Nov. to sail in a day or two after, for the Western Isles.

Capt. Eldridge, on the 5th of January, in lat. 25 12, long. 62, spoke the schooner Betsey, Capt. Ladd, from New-Providence, bound to New-York, out 45 days. This vessel had been driven from the coast three times, and was distressed for provisions, a supply of which they received from Capt. Eldridge.

REPORT on a project of an act of navigation of the French Republic, presented to the National Convention the 3d of July, 1793. In the name of the committees of Marine, of Commerce and of Public Safety, by Peter Marec, deputy from Finistere, printed by order of the National Convention.

CITIZEN LEGISLATORS,

YOU have referred to your diplomatic committees of marine and commerce united, the proposition made in your body, the 20th of May last, to present to you without delay a project of an act of navigation.

This object so worthy of the meditation of a republican legislator, has not been over looked by your committee of public safety. In the report they made to you on the 29th of May, on the state of the French Republic, they traced to you in general the invaluable advantages which would result to her from a measure, which having been adopted by England a century and a half ago, has been the most fruitful source of the prosperity of that rival power. But in a question of this nature, general considerations and observations hastily made, are insufficient to impress conviction on every mind.

Your marine committe has been employed in collecting such ideas and elements as might completely enlighten you on the importance of a navigation act, and finally determine you to establish at the side of the political constitution of the empire, this first basis of her commercial constitution. They could not unite, according to your views, with the diplomatic committee, which has not been renewed since the suppression of the committee of general defence; but they have concerted with those of commerce and public safety, and it is in the name of these three committees that I come to present to you the result of their deliberations.

The principal end of the navigation act which we propose, is to destroy the interposition of all indirect navigation, in the maritime transportation of our articles of exchange with foreign nations, and in fine to put a stop to that intermediate carrying trade, so prejudicial to our commerce and marine, which hitherto has rendered us benevolent tributaries of all the maritime powers of Europe. This act has also for its object, to reserve to the national vessels the exclusive privilege of transporting the same articles of exchange from one port of the Republic to another.

This double prohibition is doubtless contrary to the principles of an indefinite commercial freedom: but such freedom perhaps would not agree with the system of an universal republic; and it is conceived that the republic of the human race will be still more difficult to realise than that of Plato. It is then our wisdom not to allow ourselves to be dazzled by the brilliant imaginations of political writers, and who warp the light of reason and experience in their specious arguments and pompous theory. It is from the example of the great nations who surround us, from that nation especially, who first knew how to apply to her navigation prohibitory regulations; it is from that source we ought to derive rules for our conduct, if we have at heart the true prosperity of our country.

France taken in a commercial point of view is the richest enterpot of the universe; she is also the market which offers the most consumers and vent for the industry of other nations. Whence does it happen that, with so many resources and wants, with such abundance of territorial commodities, productions and merchandises with the habit of consuming such great quantities of the commodities productions & merchandises of foreigners, her navigation has hitherto been so languishing, her commercial marine so pitiful, so altogether destitute of the advantages which are its inherent right? Whence does it happen that the flag of her most formidable enemies has almost exclusively figured in her commercial relations? Because she was destitute of a navigation act; because a false, timid, and frivolous policy knew not how to produce, or did not dare to borrow, from a great nation proud of its wealth and of its credit, this valuable system, which has contributed more to the power of that nation, than all the victories of its admirals.

In a word it is time that the French nation should know all her advantages, and how to profit of them. It is time for her to repair all the injury she has sustained, in this respect, through the ignorance or criminal indifference of an oppressive government, more careful of preserving at any price, its despotic authority, more occupied in diplomatic intrigues or fiscal operations, more tenacious in maintaining the false splendor of a throne at the expense of the true interests of the people, than attentive to render productive by every means in its power, their agriculture, their commerce, and their industry.

Doubtless there never was a more favourable occasion for procuring to our country the benefit of a navigation act. Numerous republican armies, familiarized with victory, being now fighting for her independence and her liberty, against the very powers who are the most interested in preventing us from enjoying such an act. Before the war, it might have been sufficient for us to have made such an act merely with regard to England; such was the effect on Holland, when Oliver Cromwell, in 1651, had a decree passed by the British parliament.

At that epoch, according to the inquiries of one of our countrymen, the best informed at the present day, in the knowledge of our true commercial & political interests (Citizen Ducher*) the maritime commerce of the English did not consist of more than 96,000 tons of transports, in 1790, it rose to more than 800,000 tons.

Again at that epoch, according to the interesting report presented to the constituent assembly, on this subject, by Citizen Delattre. "One half of the navigation of England was carried on by foreigners. England has imperceptibly re-taken her rights; towards the year of 1700, foreigners possessed no more than the fifth part of this navigation; in 1725, only a little more than the ninth; in 1750, a little more than a twelfth; and in 1791, they possessed only the fourteenth part of it."

Our navigation a year ago, was in regard to foreign nations, still more unfavourable than the English navigation of 1651. Permit me here, to give in a concise manner the striking calculations which were laid before you on this subject, in the month of December last, by the ex-minister of the home department, in the table containing the amount of the exterior commerce of the Republic of France.

* If the convention pass the present project of a navigation act into a decree, the country will be under obligations to Citizen Ducher, who for upwards of two years past, has endeavoured to obtain the adoption of this plan with indefatigable perseverance, as well in committees of the National Assembly, as by the publication of his writings. This is an act of justice which it affords me pleasure publicly to render to that excellent citizen.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street,
also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage.

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately published, amongst the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the country which it describes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landscape—the Climate—and the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed with the eye of Taste, and delineated with the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be said to be equally real. To these are added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&s.1m.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same; and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. And that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11. d

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, Market street,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
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Ryan on the asthma
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Lewis's Materia Medica
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ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.
January 13. 2aw3w.

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Dec. 23. mw&sftf

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VOLUME X. OF
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Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

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As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without the TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtf J.

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